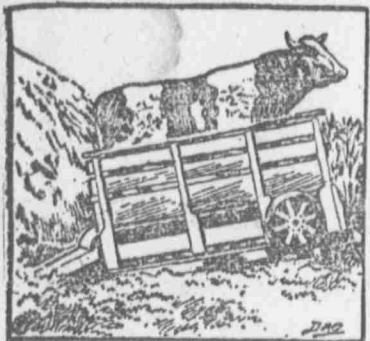


## PRACTICAL ADVICE ABOUT DIVERSIFIED FARMING

### Work the Bull.

Exercise the bull must have, for unless he is properly exercised he will not be thrifty and have a vigorous constitution. This question is a serious one, and the picture of Sir Jacob Poesh at work shows how a bull may be made to exercise and also be of great assistance to his owner. He pumps all the water for a large dairy, cuts feed and makes himself very useful to his owner.

His calves all come strong and thrifty since he began work, and, although he weighs a plump ton, he handles himself like a kitten.



Exercise For the Bull.

Don't look upon the bull as an enemy and carry a club or pitchfork every time you go near him, writes W. M. Kelly in Farm and Home. His disposition toward you will be just what you make it yourself. Treat him kindly, but with firmness. He is sure to remember any kindness, and surer to remember any meanness that you may do to him, and will watch his chance to get even with you.

Allow him but one service and then lead him to his stall, and he will soon learn what is wanted of him, and readily take up with the program. Well managed and properly fed, he will live to be eight or ten years old and get good calves. A well cared for bull instead of being a nuisance and disgrace will be an object of admiration and a credit to your herd and farm.

### Winter Tomatoes.

Successful tomato culture under glass depends as much upon the man in charge as upon conditions. Eternal vigilance and the exercise of good judgment on the part of the grower are more essential than strict adherence to set rules. The crop is one which demands constant care and intelligent management, but under suitable conditions the returns are very satisfactory, and the product meets a ready demand at good prices.

The most important conditions for forcing tomatoes are: A warm, light house—one having a two-thirds' span facing the south being preferable—strong bottom heat, rich soil, careful training, uniform temperature, care in watering and pollinating, and, as before suggested, good judgment and constant watchfulness on the part of the grower. Bottom heat is not absolutely essential to success, but the crop matures more quickly if given this condition.

To make the best use of the house two crops should be grown during the season. This will bring each crop on at a season when the expense of heating during a part of the time will be slight. Plants for the first crop should be started as early as the first of August. If two or more houses are available, a second sowing should be made in about three weeks, to give a succession. For the second crop seed should be sown during the latter part of October.

The plants are treated in every way as for outdoor culture till handled the last time. For fruiting some prefer benches, with about six inches of soil; but, in the writer's experience, the best results have been obtained from the use of boxes eighteen inches square and twelve inches deep. In the bottom of the boxes is placed a layer of charcoal, broken pots, or "clinkers" from the furnace, after which soil, consisting of three parts good garden loam and one part well-rotted stable manure, is filled in to within two or three inches of the top. Each box will hold four plants and the check caused by the partial confinement of the roots seems to be of value in hastening maturity. If the solid bed is used instead of the boxes, the plants are set about sixteen inches apart each way, thus occupying a little more than one and a half square feet of floor space for each plant.

Best returns usually follow where the plants are trained to a single stem. Flax cords, about the size of wool twine, are fastened to the corners of the boxes or to wires placed parallel to each row, for that purpose, and attached above to wires running lengthwise of the building, or the rafters or sash bars. The plants are secured loosely to this support by means of short pieces of raffia. All side shoots should be pinched out as soon as they appear, and when the plants are about five feet high, or when four

the terminal buds should be pinched off. The vitality of the plant will then be expended in the development of fruit. If the plants are not headed back, other fruit clusters will form, but these scattering later clusters will unduly prolong the fruiting season without giving sufficient financial return to warrant delaying the removal of the old plants.

As the fruit sets the clusters should be supported by means of a small cord or piece of raffia passing around the main stem above a leaf, thus forming a sling. At this time, too, it is well to stir the surface of the soil and work in a quantity of well-rotted manure or to give frequent applications of liquid manure.

The temperature of the house should be as nearly uniform as possible—about sixty degrees F. at night and seventy degrees in dark weather, but eighty degrees, or even higher, on bright sunny days. All cold drafts and sudden changes of temperature should be rigidly avoided.—W. M. Munson, West Virginia Experiment Station.

### Selecting a Herd For Beef.

In building up a herd for beef production, select cows with a broad, deep and square body, cows with a good coating of flesh, for these, if bred to the right kind of bull, will produce calves that will prove profitable feeders.

Now for the bull. The bull is half the herd. He stamps his qualities on all the calves, not simply on one calf a year, as with the cow. Get a registered bull of the breed you want, even if you have only grade cows, as then you are sure you are getting a beef breed from beef ancestors. Select a bull that is of good size, with a proud masculine bearing, a good intelligent head, broad and full between the eyes, yet with a quiet expression, as a nervous, excitable animal will never fatten to good advantage. He should be broad and straight across the back, with smooth, even hips. He should have well sprung ribs, heavily covered with flesh.

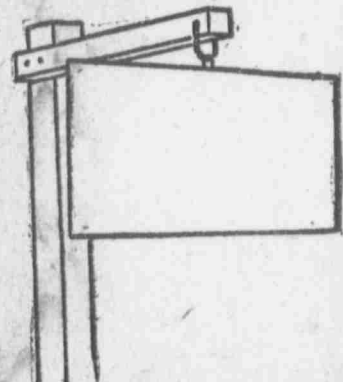
Spring is the natural season for cows to drop their calves, and the cows should be bred so as to drop their calves in the early spring and then when the cows are turned to pasture in the spring the calves are old enough to go with them and thus have advantages for making rapid growth and require very little attention during the busy summer months. When the calves are a few weeks old they should be castrated and the wound washed with some good germ killer, so it heals rapidly. In the fall the calves should be weaned and fed on good nutritious food.

The age at which steers should be marketed depends largely on the market prices, but as a rule well fed steers sell best at fourteen to sixteen months old.

If you do not wish to dispose of your product as beef, then you must choose one of the dairy instead of beef breeds of cattle.—By Dr. David Roberts, of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station.

### Device Against Crows.

It is very discouraging to have one's crops destroyed every year by that ravenous king of destroyers, the crow, and if every farmer who has tried everything in the scarecrow line without effect will give the device illustrated here a trial, he will find it a godsend and will be convinced of its utility. The upright pole is eight to ten feet high. To the



cross stick is attached a piece of tin one foot wide by one and a half feet long, wired about six inches from the pole in such a way as to rap the upright at every breeze. By its weird noise it frightens every member of the feathered tribe. This is not only an experiment but an assured fact. Three such "tin rappers" are sufficient in an acre field.—Ford B. Durfee, in the Epitomist.

### Feed For Hogs.

Corn alone does not make a suitable ration for hogs, and is too expensive for profitable pork production. Neither all dry nor all green feed gives best results. The two should be combined; and in the South green feeds may be had 365 days in the year.

## Merry Side ...of Life

### WHO KNOWS?

The sloth, my child, walks upside down. And looks at things with scornful frown. We should not laugh and criticize And doubt the judgment of his eyes. Who knows, my child, but I and you Are making progress wrong-and-to? —Chicago Tribune.

### THE HAND-OUT.

"Madame, dis bread is purty stale." "So is your hard-luck yarn, my worthy tramp."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### SACRIFICE TO ART.

He—"Well, how do you like being an understudy?" She—"Not much; it's all work and no play."—Illustrated Bits.

### OUR GREATEST NEED.

Knicker—"What is the crying need now?" Bocker—"An auto that knows its master's voice."—Harper's Bazar.

### SANE.

Shakespeare was asked if Hamlet was sane. "Certainly," he cried, "he only sees ghosts, not scareships." Herewith he established the test. —New York Sun.

### OVERHEARD IN A HOTEL.

First Drummer—"I sell things that brace men up." Second Drummer—"Medicine or liquor line?" First Drummer—"Neither. Suspenders."—From Judge.

### SPECIAL OFFERING.

Clerk—"Here is something new in chafing dishes." Customer—"What is its special feature?" Clerk—"It produces only nightmares that are perfectly gentle."—Judge.

### A ROSE TRUST.

D. Broke, '12—"Send a dozen roses to this address." Salesman—"Yes, sir." D. B.—"Will you trust me?" S.—"Certainly." D. B.—"Then make it two dozen." —Lampoon.

### DANGER AHEAD.

Hank Stubbs—"They'll hev to build airships sothey'll be water tight or else I'm mistaken." Big Miller—"Why so?" Hank Stubbs—"Waal, s'posen they run into some uv that liquid air?" —Boston Herald.

### I SHOULD SAY SO!

A love-smitten youth who was studying the approved methods of proposal asked one of his bachelor friends if he thought that a young man should propose to a girl on his knees.

"If he doesn't," replied his friend, "the girl should get off." —Everybody's Magazine.

### CAN'T FEAZE 'EM.

The Assyrian was scratching some hieroglyphics on a brick. "What are you writing?" asked his chum.

"Hanged if I know!" responded the engraver; "but I expect some of those Assyriologists of the twentieth century will translate it all right." —Philadelphia Inquirer.

### WAITED ON HER.

Miss Ascum—"I hear that Miss Gabbie called on you the other day. I don't suppose you got a chance to open your mouth."

Miss Bright—"Oh! yes, I had it open almost constantly."

Miss Ascum—"You did?"

Miss Bright—"Yes, yawning, but she never took the hint."—Philadelphia Press.

### HIS OPPORTUNITY.

"I tell you what," said the sad looking man, "it's pretty hard for a man with a large family to live on a small income."

"Yes," eagerly agreed the stranger, "but it's a great deal harder for his family, if he dies on one. Now, my line is insurance; let me interest you.—Eh? What's your hurry?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

### ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

Among the patients in the private ward of a Philadelphia hospital there was recently a testy old millionaire of that city, whose case gave his physician considerable difficulty at first.

"Well," asked the crusty patient one morning, "how do you find me now, eh?"

"You're getting on fine," responded the doctor, rubbing his hands with an air of satisfaction. "Your legs are still swollen, but that doesn't trouble me."

"Of course it doesn't!" howled the old man. "And let me tell you this: If your legs were swollen it wouldn't trouble me, either!"—Lippincott's.

## FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

### MISS BATES' PRIZE.

Prof. Katherine Lee Bates, of Wellesley College, has won the prize offered by a Chicago musical society for the best words to be sung in a madrigal. The contest was open to both men and women and a great number of songs were submitted by writers of both sexes.—New York Sun.

### COURSE IN COOKING.

Miss Winifred Gibbs, dietitian and cooking teacher on the staff of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of New York City, gives a course at Teachers' College, Columbia University, on the practical application of domestic science in social work. Henceforth work in the tenement houses will be included in the course of those studying domestic science. Arrangements have been completed between Teachers' College and the association by which the undergraduates in the domestic science department will take turns in the tenement districts teaching the women how to cook and manage their households.—New York Sun.

### ANNOYING MANNERISMS.

If we would only learn to be quiet, absolutely quiet when we are supposed to be quiet, without motion or sound, faces quiet, hand quiet, feet quiet; if everything that we do could be done as noiselessly as possible without an unnecessary sound or movement. The movement to restrain noises should begin at home rather than abroad; better innumerable bells and whistles outside than slamming doors, creaking shoes, or shrill voices inside. We need the training given by constant attendance in a sick-room. What a relief it would be to tired nerves if a general reformation of this kind took place!

**Luncheon Dish.**—Scald one-half pint of milk in double boiler, add one-third cup butter and when melted two cups of soft bread crumbs, free from crust. Place the dish containing the mixture directly over the fire and cook, stirring vigorously for five minutes. Then add one cup of walnut meats chopped fine, a teaspoonful of onion juice, one-fourth level teaspoon of celery salt, three beaten eggs and salt and pepper to taste. Turn into a buttered dripping pan and shape into a roll. Bake for twenty minutes, basting often with a little butter melted in hot water. For a sauce, melt two level tablespoons of butter and add one level tablespoon of finely minced onion and a sprig of parsley. When well browned add two level tablespoons of flour and when this has browned add a cup of hot water gradually. Cook until thick and smooth and after the roll has been removed to a hot platter add the sauce to the pan. Stir well and strain over the roll.

If we could learn to listen to ourselves as to others!—Harper's Bazar.

### TRIP TO JAPAN.

Dr. Marie Stopes, of London, has returned from a scientific trip through the coal regions of Japan.

"The main object of my mission to Japan was to search for botanical fossils," said Dr. Stopes. "For eight months I traveled from one island to another hunting for fossils in the rich coal mines that abound in that country."

"Fruitful though my search was from the scientific point, what impressed me most was the respect and kindness shown me by the people. I visited places where no European had ever set foot before, the unknown region of Yezo, and even the squalid villages of the superstitious, semi-civilized Ainu, and yet I was always treated with the utmost deference."

### ONE'S OWN WAY.

At first thought, it would seem as impracticable to get out of one's own way as to pull oneself up by one's boot straps. Yet it is always more or less practicable, and always makes for success. The woman who learns to look at life impersonally, for example, is the one who sees life straight and walks most safely through it. The woman who can put away prejudice or pique is the woman who wins her way socially and personally. The woman who loves others better than herself the most useful and most is traditionally and eternally blessed of women.

It is Goethe's old dictum over again. "Renounce!" In that lies the way to larger possession. The moment that a personal desire is renounced, its place is open for larger energy and hopes. When half-gods go, the gods arrive," said wise Emerson. Self is to many the demi-god of life, conditioning all steps, looming up in all paths, and generally obstructive. Even self-sacrifice needs watching at times, when it does not regard the real good of others, but only its own impulse. Some mothers, by such selfish unselfishness, get into their own way as far as training their children is concerned. In fact, the ways by which self can thwart progress are legion, and have to be dealt with by each individual separately. But once recognized under the Protean disguises, once firmly and resolutely

peatedly shown the door, what an access of power and of content comes into life only those who have tried it know.—Harper's Bazar.

### LIFE ON THE FARM.

The farmers hope to make this the best year of their lives, and will do all that lies in their power to make the harvest a bountiful one. We intend to simplify our duties, doing the work by the latest improved methods, so that life on the dear old farm may be a pleasure, instead of a burden. We read much about the "simple life" and "the higher life." We intend to plan each day so that a portion may be spent in contemplation and reflection in that simple and better life, that we all may live. Much as we love the farm and country, we know that we cannot remain here always, but must journey to the great beyond. It behooves us to give some thought as to the manner in which we journey.

Life on the farm is good and pleasant, where we are awakened each morning by the birds, warbling forth songs of cheer to humanity, where the breeze is laden with the fragrance of the sweet flowers, and where we may find time, in our independent life, to wander idly, sometimes, through woods and pasture, drinking in nature's sweetness and thinking our own thoughts, far from the city's noise and din.

Let the young folks of the farm think twice before leaving the old farm, for the rest, pleasure and improvements they think they will find in the city. All the enjoyments of life may be found on the farm life, if we will only condense our energies and simplify our tasks, so that some time each day may be given to rest and meditation.

Let our libraries be as comprehensive as our means can afford, so that

we may not need to leave the farm (where the mail is delivered each day) for any good literature.

Yes, life is pleasant on the good old farm, close to the heart of Dame Nature.—Effe Reed Polk, in the Indiana Farmer.



Foulards are very popular.

The lingerie waist is prettier than ever.

The hat rarely matches the costume just now.

Rows of tiny buttons rival rows of large ones.

Military brushes now come with pigskin backs.

Cut crystal hatpins in various shapes are used.

Buttoned shoes are more popular than laced ones.

Many of the new petticoats come with the Jersey tops.

The newest corset covers and chemises are cut very low.

Stylish riding boots for women come in white buckskin.

Amethyst, violet, lilac and heliotrope shades are fashionable.

The new coat collars are large, round affairs of Irish or Cluny lace.

Raffia handbags are to be found in almost every color and every shape.

Hats of pale blue, pink and red straw are popular for the little ones.

In many of the new cottons are found Persian colorings and designs.

Classic ideas are followed as much as possible in the arrangement of the coiffure.

Traveling skirts are cut so that they escape the ground by a scant three inches.

The pointed waist line is a novelty, after the straight cross effects of the empire cut.

Flowers are more natural-looking. No more pink lilacs, black cowslips and blue roses.

Among the materials used for bathing suits are mohair, fine serge, taffeta and silk serge.